

and condemnation of 11 bottles of White Swan Injection, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about February 19, 1917, by the Stacy Chemical Co., Houston, Tex., and transported from the State of Texas into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Foods and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "White Swan Injection * * * A new and scientific combination for the successful treatment of Gonorrhoea and Gleet and all urinal complications This remedy used in accordance with directions is very effective in the worst cases * * *" (same in Spanish); (bottle) "White Swan Injection * * * for male and female * * *;" (circular) "White Swan Injection A New and Scientific Combination for the Successful Treatment of Gonorrhoea and Gleet and all urinary complications. * * * Gonorrhoea * * * Gleet * * * Folliculitis * * * Gonorrheal Prostatitis * * * Leucorrhoea—Whites—Catarrh of the Vagina * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of boric acid, salts of aluminum, zinc and ammonium, glycerin, and phenol with bismuth subgallate in suspension.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that certain statements, borne on the carton and bottle, and included in the circular accompanying the article, regarding its effects for the treatment or prevention of gonorrhoea, gleet, and all urinary complications, folliculitis, gonorrhoeal prostatitis, leucorrhoea, catarrh of the vagina, and certain other diseases, were false and fraudulent in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On October 23, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7569. Misbranding of Dr. Sanger's Capsules. U. S. * * * v. 3 Dozen Cartons of Dr. Sanger's Capsules. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11020. I. S. No. 2196-r. S. No. W-449.)

On July 29, 1919, the United States attorney for the Southern District of California, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 3 dozen cartons of Dr. Sanger's Capsules, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Los Angeles, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about April 21, 1919, by Edward J. Moore Sons, New York, N. Y., and transported from the State of New York into the State of California, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended. The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Dr. Sanger's Capsules for diseases of the Urinary Organs and Bladder;" (Circular) "* * * Dr. Sanger's Capsules * * * for Diseases Pertaining to the Mucus Membranes * * *. Besides the effectiveness with the diseases used for, this medicine will not upset the stomach or hurt the system. * * * The combined curative powers of these vegetable compounds have proved to be very effective. Their healing qualities act upon the mucus membranes from the bladder out through the other organs. * * *"

Analysis of a sample of the article made in the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that the contents of the gelatin capsules consisted of a mixture of powdered drugs, resins, and volatile oils including cubebs, licorice, matico, copaiba, and santal.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that the foregoing statements, borne on the labels of the bottles, were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the therapeutic effects claimed for it.

On October 23, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7570. Adulteration of shell eggs. U. S. * * * v. 12 Cases of Shell Eggs. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11025. I. S. No. 15765-r. S. No. E-1642.)

On July 7, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Maryland, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 12 cases of shell eggs, consigned on July 5, 1919, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Baltimore, Md., alleging that the article had been shipped by B. P. Hylton & Son, Danville, Va., and transported from the State of Virginia into the State of Maryland, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in substance in the libel for the reason that the shipment contained an excessive amount of eggs decomposed in whole or in part.

On August 4, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7571. Adulteration of gelatin. U. S. * * * v. 3 Barrels of Gelatin. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 11029. I. S. No. 7833-r. S. No. C-1391.)

On July 29, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 3 barrels of gelatin, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Owatonna, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 28, 1916, by Habicht, Braun & Co., Chicago, Ill., and transported from the State of Illinois into the State of Minnesota, and charging adulteration in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

Adulteration of the article was alleged in the libel for the reason that it contained added poisonous and deleterious ingredients, to wit, zinc and arsenic, which might render the article injurious to health.

On November 22, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*